

CLAIMS:

1. A light-emitting diode (LED) comprising layers of an anode, an acidic hole conducting-injecting material, a light-emitting polymer, and a cathode, characterized in that the hole conducting-injecting material comprises a poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene poly(styrenesulfonate) (PEDOT), which is obtainable by at least partially neutralizing the
5 PEDOT with an anion that is comprised or formed from a sodium or potassium compound, and the light-emitting material comprises a light-emitting p-arylene-vinylene polymer (PAV).
2. The LED of claim 1 wherein the compound is sodium or potassium hydroxide, nitrate, carbonate, or hydrogen carbonate.
10
3. The LED of claim 2 wherein the compound is sodium hydroxide.
4. The LED of any one of claims 1-3 wherein the pH is greater than 3.
- 15 5. The LED of any one of claims 1-4 wherein the pH is 3-7, preferably 5.5-6.5.
6. The LED of any one of claims 1-5 wherein the PAV is a poly(p-phenylene vinylene).
- 20 7. The LED of any one of claims 1-6 comprising pulsed mode driving means adapted for providing a voltage of at least 10 V, preferable at least 15 V.
8. A method of driving a LED according to claim 8 wherein the LED is pulsed mode driven at a voltage of at least 10 V, preferable at least 15 V.
25
9. Method for increasing the efficiency of a light-emitting diode (LED) comprising layers of an anode, an acidic hole conducting-injecting material, a light-emitting polymer, and a cathode, wherein the hole conducting-injecting material comprises poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene poly(styrenesulfonate) (PEDOT) and the light-emitting material

comprises poly(p-arylene vinylene) (PAV), characterized in that the acidic hole conducting-injecting material is at least partially neutralized with an anion that is comprised or formed from a sodium or potassium compound.